The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

AND TEXAS REGISTER.

VOL. I. San Felipe de Austin, Wednesday, December 2, 1835. NO. 8.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
BAKER & BORDENS,
SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FIVE DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance.
SIX DOLLARS per annum, if paid at the expiration of six months; and
SEVEN DOLLARS per annum, if not paid until the end of the year.
No subscription will be received for a less term than six months, and no subscription will be discontinued until the expiration of the term subscribed for, unless at the option of the proprietors.
Subscribers not residing within the limits of Texas, are required to pay in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements occupying eight lines or less, One Dollar for the first, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer advertisements in the same proportion.

POETRY.

"Oh, cast [illegible]
Affection from thee [illegible] world,
Hold to thy heart that only treasure fast,
Watch, guard it, suffer not a breath to dim
The brightgem's purity.

If thou hast crushed a flower,
The root may not be blighted:
If thou hast quenched a lamp,
Once more it may be lighted:
But on thy harp, or on thy lute,
The string which thou hast broken,
Shall never in sweet sound again
Give to thy touch a token.

If thou has loosed a bird,
Whose voice of song could cheer thee,
Still, still he may be won
From the skies to warble near thee;
But if upon the troubled sea
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,
Hope not that wind or wave shall bring
The treasure back, when needed.

If thou hast bruised a vine,
The summer's breath is healing,
And its clusters yet may grow,
Through the leaves their bloom revealing.
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown,
With a bright draught filled, oh! never
Shall earth give back that lavished wealth,
To cool thy parched lips' fever.

The heart is like that cup;
If thou waste the love it bore thee;
And like that jewel gone,
Which the deep will not restore thee;
And like that string of harp or lute,
Whence the sweet sound is scattered.
—Gently, oh! gently touch the chords,
So soon for ever shattered.

MRS. HEMANS.

VERACITY.

Two gentlemen in dispute, reflected upon each other's veracity. One of them replied, that he never was whipt but once by his father, and that was for telling the truth. "I believe then (retorted the other) "that truth was whipt out of you, for you have never spoken it since."

From the U. S. Military and Naval Magazine.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SAILOR.

Raising the wind.—On the 3rd of January 183..., a party of petty officers and seamen, from the United States ship L. . ., lying at the Falkland Islands, landed, equipped with ship's muskets, slugs, powder and ball, to kill any and every thing of the game kind that might come in their way: and fine sport they might have had, if so inclined; but such amusements are seldom relished by sailors. A few random shots were at first fired at some unfortunate buzzards and penguins; but, in a short time, the muskets were thrown aside, and their first object given up. How to raise some rum was the primary consideration. Sailors are too partial to this article: perhaps the relish arises from being so long denied the use of spirits, except the regular ration allowed by law. If they were allowed it *ad libitum*, some would never be sober, and others, again, would never, perhaps, taste it; therefore, the very best regulation that could be made respecting spirits, on board our public vessels, is the one now in force. I had strolled some distance from the men, and seated myself on a knoll—had forgotten the Falkland islands, the L—, and every other object connected with my situation. It was a moment when the mind seems capable of calling up scenes of past joy or suffering, and concentrating them into a small focus. But I was not long suffered to dwell upon the past or future, I was soon accosted by Bill S—ns, the signal quarter-master, with, "Well! what's running the gauntlet in your head, now? Thinking of home, eh? Perhaps a sweetheart in the case? All very natural. I've had my head stowed with such stuff, once, but, thank God, those days are over."

"No, Bill, I am not in love, but on fancy's wings. I was far from these cold, bleak islands, revelling among the scenes of my childhood, in the bosom of my dear native state. Such thoughts, you know, will usurp the breast."

"Yes, yes—all right, I suppose—all natural enough—don't know much about fancy or her wings. I have been thinking how we are to raise the wind."

"I am sorry, Bill," I replied, "that such things occupy so much of your thoughts. Were it not for that one failing, you would be a better and a happier man."

"Well, perhaps I might—but at present, I don't want a sermon. You know I do my duty; and who can be unhappy in the L—? However, I have been thinkin
purpose, this time; so just
of yours, and I'l
done. I reckon
mate's birth,
vilishly mis
fore and a
The jack

one. I am a seamen of the [illegible]chool, and I am as particular in the ac[illegible] of my jacket, as I would be in the model of my wife. I took it off, and in a few minutes, S—ns had sewed three uniform buttons on each sleeve, the same number under each pocket, and one on each side of the collar.

"Now put it on, and let me see what sort of a looking officer you'll make."

I laughed and did so. By this time, some more of the men had gathered around us, and S—ns, who took the lead in every thing, complimented me on my officer-like appearance.

"No thanks to the secretary for your appointment, eh? That's more than many would have done for you, eh? He has been cut out for an officer, but spoiled in the make."

This raised a laugh, and all eyes were turned upon me. I knew there was some plot in their heads, but for my soul, I could form no more idea of it, than the man in the moon. I was not long suffered to remain in suspense. S—ns stated that the schooner in the inner harbor had some excellent spirits on board, but that a strict order had been given by our captain to the master of her, to sell none of it to any but officers. This I knew to be the case, and our first lieutenant, confident that no liquor could be obtained elsewhere, allowed a number of men to go on shore every day; and the motive for creating me an officer, (for what my relative rank was I never could ascertain) was to "whip the devil round the stump," and purchase six gallons of New England rum from the Yankee captain. A whaleboat on the beach was launched, that had been frequently used by our officers and crew, on their shooting excursions, and we well knew that seeing us in that boat, would create no surprise on board the schooner. She was quickly manned by S—ns, and four other smart fellows as ever pulled an oar, and I was carried and put on her stern sheets. I could not restrain my risible faculties to save my life.

"Yes, you may laugh while you are on this side of the point; if you do after that, and spoil as good a plan as ever was laid, a ball of rope-yarn never got half the kicks that will be yours."

We reached the schooner, and the mate handed me the main-ropes to ascend the sides by: but I never made such an effort to suppress laughter, as I was compelled to do when S—ns and the rest of the boat's crew touched their hats to me, on leaving
boat. The master of the schooner was
he deck, and ready to receive me with
espe[illegible]ny rank and pre-
into the cabin,
d brandy placed,
lid ample justice.
rsation, I stated my
er, six gallons of your

best rum, for my mess. He was very happy to serve me, and the mate was sent to get it ready. Very true, I wanted it for my mess; for the members of it were all on shore waiting for it. The liquor was ready, paid for, and put into the boat: a keg of crackers was also paid for; the master had his own price, and kindly asked my permission to treat my boat's crew. I thanked him, but it was strictly against orders; they had their allowance on board, and did not require more: exchanged a shake of hands with him and the mate, and jumped into the boat. "Up oars—shove off—give way!" and in a few minutes, the point that divides the inner from the outer harbor of Saint Louis, was between us and the schooner. The rest of the men had assembled on the beach, and, by the peculiar and light sweeping of the oars, they knew we had been successful. The boat grounded, and was hauled up, the keg of spirits and myself removed on shore.

"Well, boys," cries S—ns, "we have succeeded, and that there fellow (pointing to me) played his part well, and now he may cut off his supernumerary buttons. But avast a bit! I made him, and I must break him. Bring here a pot of grog."

One was handed to him. "Now drink to your short lived and faded honors—take a good pull at the halliards:" and with that twenty knives were in requisition, the deed was done, and I was myself again.

"There," says S—ns, "you are now rendered unfit for any post, pension, or place, civil or military, under this government, and so you may betake yourself to fancy's wings again, where I found you, for your services are no longer required, and you are not a fit companion at a bottle."

The day was spent merrily—some got blue; and at night, all on board wondered where the devil the men had got the liquor. some of them told the first lieutenant they chewed a certain root—others said they had drunk out of a certain spring: and as lieutenant B—thought some injury might spring from drinking any more of its magical waters, he stopped all further intercourse with the shore; in consequence of which three gallons of New-England lie buried there, and will only be found by some of the shooting parties who may chance to resort to the spot. It was buried because it could not be drunk; and many palates were tickled to think what a blowout they would have, when they next got on shore; but the imprudent use some made of it put that day far off.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Evils arising from mismanagement in the Commissariat Department.

Now it was that the change in the commissariat department began to be severely felt. The soldiers were sometimes for days without a mouthful of bread; and nothing can more clearly demonstrate the fitness of Washington for his great and responsible charge, than the fact of his being able under such circumstances to keep his army together. On the 23d, there was but one purchasing commissary in his camp, and according to his letter of that date, he had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter, and not more than twenty-five barrels of flour, and could not tell [illegible] any. The present commi[illegible] nues,) are by no means eq[illegible] tion of the office, or the disaffection of the people is past all belief. The change in that department took place contrary to my judgment, and the consequences thereof were predicted. No man ever had his measures more impeded than I have, by every department of the army. Since the month of July, we have had no assistance from the quarter-master-general, and to want of assistance from this department, the commisary-general charges great part of his deficiency. We have by a field return this day, no less than 2898 men in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefooted and otherwise naked. Our whole strength in continental troops, (including the Eastern brigades, which have joined us since the surrender of Burgoyne) exclusive of the Maryland troops sent to Wilmington, is no more than 8200 in camp fit for duty. Since the 4th, our number fit, through hardships, particularly on account of blankets, (numbers have been, and still are obliged to sit up all night by fires, instead of taking comfortable rest in a common way) have decreased near 2000 men. Upon the ground of safety and policy, I am obliged to conceal the true state of the army from public view, and thereby expose myself to detraction and calumny. There is as much to be done in preparing for a campaign, as in the active part of it."

It is hardly credible, and yet such is the fact, that while the army were thus suffering for every article of clothing, packages of them were lying at various places in great abundance; but such was the defect of management, that no teams or means of transportation could be procured, to carry them to Valley Forge.

Extract from a communication of Washington to Congress on the subject of establishing an office for auditing accounts.

"As I am truly sensible the time of Congress is much taken up with a variety of important matters, it is with unwillingness and pain I ever repeat a request, after having once made it: but, as the establishing of some office for auditing accounts is a matter of exceeding importance to the public interest, I would beg leave to call the attention of Congress to an appointment competent to the purpose. Two motives induce me to urge the matter: first, a conviction of the utility of the measure; secondly, that I may stand exculpated, if hereafter it should appear that money has been improperly expended, and necessaries for the army obtained upon unreasonable terms.

"For me, whose time is employed, from the hour of my rising till I go to bed again, to go into the examination of the accounts of such an army as this, with any degree of precision and exactness, without neglecting other matters of equal importance, is utterly impracticable. All that I have been able to do, (and that, in fact, was doing nothing) was, when the commissary, and quarter-master, and director-general of the hospital, (for it is to them the great advances must be made) applied for warrants, to make them, at times, produce the general accounts of their expenditures. But this answers no valuable purpose. It is the con[illegible] and [illegible] con[illegible] wi[illegible] perso[illegible] is de[illegible] me[illegible] ed [illegible] knavish might quantities with the public one half again for private emolument; and yet his accounts upon paper would appear fair, and be supported with vouchers for every charge.

"I do not urge that matter from a suspicion of any unfair practices in either of the departments before mentioned; and sorry should I be if this construction was put upon it, having a high opinion of the honor and integrity of these gentlemen. But there should, nevertheless, be some control as well upon their discretion as honesty; to which may be added that accounts become perplexed and confused by long standing, and the errors therein not so discoverable, as if they underwent an early revision and examination. I am well apprised that a treasury office of accounts has been resolved upon, and an auditor-general for settling all public accounts: but, with all deference and submission to the opinion of Congress, these institutions are not calculated to prevent the inconveniencies I have mentioned; nor can they be competent to the purpose, circumstanced as they are."

TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1835.

* * Persons holding subscription papers for the Telegraph are requested to return them to the office as soon as practicable, that the papers may be forwarded to subscribers.

Mr. THOMAS H. BORDEN is authorized to receive subscriptions, appoint agents, and transact any other business connected with the Telegraph.

It is sometimes profitable to turn the attention to past events, and to derive from the history of former times, lessons for the future. It is better to avail ourselves of the experience of others, than to venture on experiments. The history of the revolution of the United States furnishes abundant lessons, worthy the attention of the people of Texas. It is a series of noble acts, performed by great men, engaged in a glorious cause. It shows us what may be achieved by valor, what services great minds are capable of rendering, and what sacrifices they are capable of making to the public good. The present situation of Texas is, in many respects, analogous to that in which the American colonies were placed at the commencement of their revolution. Like them, she is destitute of organization, warlike preparations, funds, and credit: like them, driven to arms by love of liberty, in defence of her natural rights, and like them, with the united exertions of her citizens, she may pass victorious through her conflict.

In the history of the United States, we meet with many instances of patriotism and bravery worthy of the highest admiration. Many of the heroes of the revolution gained a name which will be remembered as long as the principles for which they so nobly struggled, shall exist. Their happy descendants, to whom they have bequeathed the rich legacy of civil liberty, now look back to them, as prodigies of wisdom and of valor.

Texas now presents to her patriotic citizens the same opportunities of acquiring fame, the same opportunities of serving their country. Those who, regardless of their own private feelings and private interests, embark in the cause of the country, and render services in her struggle for liberty, will be remembered by posterity; and when the object of the present struggle shall have been accomplished, will, no doubt, receive an ample reward, besides the satisfaction of having contributed to the happiness of

thousand[illegible] order for Texas to succeed in what she has undertaken, it is necessary that every citizen should be impressed with a due sense of his obligations to his country, and that he should be willing to contribute to that cause whatever his means will allow. Union is the grand object, and in order to secure this union, every one must be willing to make concessions of his private prejudices, and consult the good of the community.

A sense of common danger, and a desire of self-preservation should bind us in union; and the impossibility of maintaining our rights without co-operation, should perpetuate this union. In the administration of the government, the question should not be, will a measure serve the particular purposes of one or any party, but does the good of the country require it? Purely disinterested patriotism probably nowhere exists; but self-interest at a time like the present, would make a man patriotic, and prompt him to render himself serviceable to the country.

By studying the policy pursued by our forefathers, in their noble struggle for their natural rights, much of their experience might be converted to our use—many maxims might be drawn from their history, which would apply as well to our own affairs. We shall, therefore, without a further apology, occasionally make such extracts as we consider applicable to the present situation of the country.

We are requested to state that a town, called Houston has lately been laid out on the east side of the Trinity river, forty miles north of the San Antonio road. It contains between three and four hundred building lots and a large quantity of out-land. The situation is said to be handsome, salubrious, and well watered; surrounded by fertile, well timbered land, and is about six miles from a good steamboat landing, on the Trinity. The town is intended to be on the roads leading from Nacogdoches and Pecan Point, to the falls of the Brazos. Within a few miles of it there are two large and good salines.

Through inadvertency we omitted to state, at the time of the election which was held by the Consultation, that Sam. Houston was elected, with but one dissenting voice, major-general of the regular army of Texas.

General S. F. Austin arrived in this town, on the 29th ult., to undertake the duties of his appointment as commissioner to the United States. Having been officially notified of his appointment, and requested to repair to this place, he left the army in charge of colonel Edward Burleson, who had been elected to the command. We are happy to say that his health, which has for some time been very bad, is considerably improved.

CONVENTION HALL, SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, Nov. 13, 1835.

GENERAL S. F. AUSTIN,

SIR,—By a resolution of the Consultation of the chosen Delegates of all Texas, in General Convention assembled, it was made the duty of its president to inform you that you are elected by that body, a commissioner to the United States of the North, to act under the advice and instruction of the Provisional Government; and that you be requested, as speedily as is consistent with your health, to report your acceptance to the Governor and Council, that your commission and the proper instructions be given to you, Your obedient servant,

B. T. ARCHER,
President.

P. B. DEXTER, *Sec'ry.*

We are of opinion that the provisional government should turn its attention to one subject which hitherto appears not to have been taken into consideration. We allude to some plan to restrain the licentiousness of the troops, while not engaged in actual service. During the present disorganized state of affairs, much injury might be done the citizens, by volunteers on their way to the camp, unless some method be devised to impose a restraint upon them, and to inflict the proper punishment upon such as may be guilty of improper conduct towards the citizens. Measures should also be adopted, to prevent an unnecessary waste of property. Soldiers on their way to the army must be fed, and the necessary steps have been taken to supply them: but troops without organization are apt to consider all property as public, and to help themselves as their wants or their caprices may dictate. These remarks have been elicited by complaints which have already been made on this subject, and by the fact that such things are at all times liable to happen under similar circumstances.

The district of Tenehaw, in the department of Nacogdoches, has been formed into a separate municipality, to be called Tenehaw. The seat of justice is established at the town of Nashville.

Farmers in the vicinity of this town, who have corn, potatoes, &c., for sale, would do well to bring them in soon, as they would meet with a ready sale, and command a good price.

We have received the official account of the battle of Lepantitlan, near San Patricio, but have not room to insert it in full. A detachment of thirty men was sent out by captain P. Dimitt, under command of adjutant Westover. The company was augmented by volunteers, to the number of fifty. They proceeded to San Patricio, and there, learning that a part of the forces were out in pursuit of them, they pushed by forced marches, and entered the place, on the evening of the 3d ult., and the garrison surrendered the same night, on condition of being set at liberty, on parole not to take up arms against the colonists, during the war. The number of men in the fort was twenty-one. There were also two cannons, a four and a two pounder, which had been taken by force from the citizens of San Patricio. They kept peaceable possession of the town, until the next evening, when they made preparations to recross the river. Before crossing, they discovered a small party of the enemy, watching their movements. About half of the men immediately crossed, when information was brought that the enemy, to the number of seventy-three, were approaching. An action immediately ensued, which lasted thirty-two minutes; and the enemy retreated, leaving the volunteers in possession of the ground, from which they brought off eight of the enemy's horses, and one of their wounded, viz, the alcalde of San Patricio. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and missing, was twenty-eight. Among the wounded, were the above named alcalde, the judge and sheriff of San Patricio, and lieutenant Marcelino Garcia, the last named of whom died the second day after the action. One of adjutant Westover's company, (sergeant Bracken) was wounded in the hand.

The official report concludes as follows:

I had previously sent to San Patricio for a team to move the artillery (the four pounder was put across the river previous to the action) but in consequence of a heavy shower of rain, and cold wind from the north, the men were very much chilled, and night approaching, and no team coming, I together with captain Kerr, John J. Linn and James Power, who rendered me signal service, advised the propriety of throwing the artillery in the river, and it was accordingly done.

The men all fought bravely, and those on the opposite bank of the river were enabled to operate on the flanks of the enemy, above and below the crossing, which they did with fine effect.

IRA WESTOVER,
Adjutant.

Some persons who have just returned from the army, bring report that, on the 20th ult., there was an engage[illegible] their position, being sheltered by timber, they were compelled to retreat to the fort, with considerable loss. The colonial troops pursued them, until they were fired upon from the fort, when they were ordered to retreat. A gentleman who says he was in the engagement, states that he saw ten dead bodies, remaining upon the ground after the battle. On our side, no loss.

In the minutes of the Council, which we publish in our columns to day, is a report of a speech attributed to Mr. Wharton. Mr. Wharton, aware that we had it in hand, called on us just before our paper went to press, and stated that his object in the speech had been mistaken. That his objections to Mr. Parker's report were these:

He objected to creating a special committee to perform the duties of the committee of which he was chairman. He objected to the appointing of a contractor, inasmuch as there was a contractor already appointed by the former Council, who was then discharging his duties, and no new contractor could be appointed over his head, without doing injustice to him: that he did not oppose any action of the Council relative to the army now before Bejar; but is now, and always has been, a warm advocate for supplying that army with every thing that they required; and has, in his individual capacity, contributed to their comfort and sustentation; and has never voted against any measure that has been adopted for their relief.

We publish this in justice to Mr. Wharton, and that the public may have an opportunity of judging upon the matter.

The following persons were elected as delegates to the Convention, from the department of Bejar,

Municipality of Guadalupe Victoria.
John J. Linn,
Silvester de Leon,
Juan Antonio de Padilla

Municipality of Goliad.
Thomas G. Westover,
Ira. Western,
Peter A. Grayson,
Dr. Grant,
B. F. Smith.

Mision de Refugio.
James Powers,
John Malone,
Hugh Frasier.

Municipality of San Patricio.
John McMullin,
Lewis Ayers,
John W. Bower,

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for the following letter, which was written by a gentleman from the interior, and whose opportunities for acquiring correct information upon the subject must have been considerable. As it may throw some light upon the present situation of the Mexican nation, we present it to our readers, without comment.

GOLIAD, NOVEMBER 13, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I give you a few hints on the present state of the interior.

Alvarez, instead of agreeing, as was reported, to an armistice, has commenced operations in the South, with redoubled vigor, and taken the strong fort of Acapulco. The importance of this point is hightened by the revenue of the port, which the government can ill spare, and which will assist materially in supporting the troops of Alvarez.

Guzman and Montenegro have an army

of [illegible], the state of Guadalaxara, and must, by this time, have driven the central troops and the centralists out of that territory.

The state of Puebla, with the governor at its head, has refused to publish the law of centralism; and by last accounts, it appears that the citizens were arming *en masse* to defend their liberties and rights.

The state of Morelia, formerly Valladolid, has protested, in the strongest terms, against a change of system, were arming their "milicia civica," and had a respectable body of liberal troops in the southern part of the state, prepared for the field.

The inhabitants of Oajaca have made a noble and vigorous protest against the usurping government and aristocratic party; and it is understood that they were prepared to defend their opinions and rights by arms, so soon as the central law had reached them.

Zacatecas is oppressed, but ready to take advantage of the first opportunity to revenge her wrongs.

Durango is also ready, as soon as she can hope for assistance. Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon rise the moment an attack is made on Matamoros; and San Luis Potosi will instantly follow.

The central government is sadly distressed for funds to carry on their despotic dispositions; and if one or two of their ports are taken, they will have to yield without striking a blow. Their army is scattered, and cannot be united with safety. A number of liberal and able officers are devoted to the cause of liberty; and when the principles on which the freemen of Texas have taken up arms, are known, *i. e.* the defence of the Constitution of 1824, the whole republic will rise at once, and the final destruction of Santa Ana, centralism and the Spanish party, may be considered as the immediate result.

J. GRANT.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TEXAS REGISTER.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the schooner Columbus, at the time she was driven on the coast, at Velasco, have thought proper, for the benefit of all concerned, to submit the following statement of the manner in which the accident occurred.

On Sunday, the 15th instant, about eleven o'clock, the steamboat Laura, with the pilot on board, took the Columbus in tow, for the purpose of putting her out to sea. But in attempting to cross the bar, whilst about half way over, the schooner commenced striking, and the waves being unusually rough, the steamboat was forced to seek her own safety, by cutting the rope which towed the vessel. This left the schooner among the breakers, thumping on the bar. Every effort was made to keep her sails on the wind; but all proving unavailing, the captain threw out two anchors. These were not sufficient to hold her, and she was soon driven on shore by the violence of the waves; not, however, without unceasing exertions on the part of the captain and his crew, to extricate her from the difficulty. We should be doing obvious injustice to [illegible]tain [illegible] timony in behalf [illegible] he performed his [illegible] peared no want of sk[illegible] part, every thing being [illegible] casion seemed to require. We have hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that the vessel was lost from no mismanagement whatever of the captain, and that, of consequence, no censure can justly rest upon this indefatigable and efficient commander.

EDW. HALL,
EDW. BAILEY,
MIRABEAU B. LAMAR,
JAMES SHARP,
WM. CLARK,
PHINEAS SMITH,
WM. LUSK,
B. B. WALLER.
C. HANSBROUGH,
WM. A. CHICK.

P.-S. The schooner drifted on the beach about half a mile east of Velasco, after knocking her stern post, rudder and keel loose, and losing both anchors.

VELASCO, NOVEMBER 17, 1835.

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Of the General Council of the Provisional Government of Texas.

COUNCIL HALL, Nov. 14, 1835.

The General Council of Texas met at two o'clock, P. M., when the following members appeared, and took their seats:

From the municipality of	
Austin,	Wyly Martin,
Brazoria,	John A. Wharton,
Washington,	Jesse Grimes,
Mina,	D. C. Barrett,
Gonzales,	J. D. Clements,
Viesca,	A. G. Perry,
Nacogdoches,	D. Parker,
San Augustin,	A. Houston,
Liberty,	H. Millard,
Harrisburg,	W. P. Harris,
Bevil,	Wyatt Hanks,
Matagorda,	C. Wilson,
Tenehaw,	Martin Parmer,
Jefferson,	C. West,
Guadalupe Vict.	J. A. Padilla.

On motion of A. Houston,

The Council proceeded to the election of a secretary *pro tempore*, whereupon A. Houston was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Barrett,

The Council appointed a committee of three members, to wait upon the Governor, to inform him that the Council was ready to receive any communications he might think necessary at this time to make.

Mr. Parmer moved that the Council elect a sergeant-at-arms. Not concurred in.

Mr. Hood, a commissioner appointed by the permanent Council for certain purposes, laid before the Council documents from Nacogdoches and San Augustin, which were ordered to be read.

On motion of Mr. Royall,

Resolved, That James Hall be, and he is hereby appointed a judge, to execute all acts of a first judge, in the municipality of Washington, for the time being, and until the place be regularly filled by this body.

On motion,

The Council adjourned.

NOVEMBER 15, 8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Council met, on the call of the president.

Of
Th[illegible]
tions fro[illegible] places, which
ed to be read.

The committee to whom was committe[illegible] the duty to report on the state of the army, made report which, on motion of Mr. Parmer, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Parmer,

The blanks in the report from the committee on the state of the army, requiring persons to be appointed to bear despatches to the army, were filled with the names of Thos. Gay and Wm. Pettus.

On motion,

A committee was appointed to make extracts from several communications read to the Council this day, and to prepare a report to be forwarded to the army.

On motion of Mr. Parmer,

The Council proceeded to the election of a secretary of the General Council, whereupon P. B. Dexter was duly elected.

On motion,

The council adjourned.

NOVEMBER 16, 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Padilla, from the municipality of Guadalupe Victoria, presented his credentials, and took his seat.

On motion of A. Houston,

Resolved, That the General Council adopt for the government of its deliberations, the rules and regulations, as received by the Consultation, at its late session. Agreed to.

The president presented to the Council a proposition from Mr. A. Hotchkiss, to raise a company of artillerists, to be incorporated into the regular army of Texas.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Barret, from the select committee to whom had been committed the duty to make extracts from sundry communications from the United States and elsewhere, and to report the army on the prospect before us, made report, which, on motion of Mr. Millard, was received and adopted.

Mr. Barrett, from the committee who were to superintend the printing of the proceedings of the Consultation, in pamphlet form, asked to have Mr. Kellog's assistance in transcribing. Granted.

It having been made known that Mr. Gay had declined bearing certain dispatches to the army,

On motion,

Mr. Patrick was appointed to supply his place.

His excellency the Governor, through Mr. Wharton, communicated to the Council his first message.

On motion of Mr. Parmer,

Ordered, that five hundred copies be printed in hand bill form.

On motion of Mr. Barrett,

Messrs. Parmer, Clements, and Hanks were appointed to provide a horse to go with an express to the army.

Mr. Perry moved that the Council go into

an election of first and second judges in the municipality of Viesca. Concurred in.

Whereupon, Mr. Joseph L. Hood, and Mr. John Martin were put in nomination, for first and second judges of that municipality, and were duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Millard,

The Council went into an election for first and second judges in the municipality of Liberty.

Whereupon, Wm. Harden and Henry Wharley were put in nomination, for first and second judges in that municipality, and were duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the lieutenant-governor was requested to issue an order in favor of Mr. Padilla, for fifty dollars, and take his individual note for the repayment.

The Council adjourned.

---

2 o'clock P. M

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. E. C. Johnson tendered his resignation, as a commissioner for the department of Nacogdoches, under the 14th article of the ordinance establishing a provisional government for Texas. Accepted.

On motion of Mr. A. Houston,

Resolved, That Wm. A. Sigler be appointed a commissioner in the department of Nacogdoches, in the place of A. E. C. Johnson, resigned, to take charge of the land office papers, as directed by the 14th article of the ordinance establishing a provisional government. Adopted.

Mr. Barrett moved that the oath prescribed by the ordinance, be amended by inserting the words, "and I will faithfully perform, and execute, the duties of my office, agreeably to law and the best of my abilities," before "so help me God."

On motion of Mr. Parker,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to examine and report to this Council, the unfinished business of the Convention, which becomes the duty of this body to act on.

On motion of Mr. Millard,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report what standing committees it may be necessary to appoint, on the several subjects embraced in the message from the Governor, this day read to the Council.

Whereupon the president named Messrs. Millard, Martin, and Wharton, as the committee.

Mr. Barret moved the appointment of a door-keeper.

Mr. Blair being put in nomination, was unanimously elected.

Mr. Wharton moved the Council to hold its morning session from 9 o'clock, A. M., to adjournment; and its evening session from 7 o'clock, P. M., to adjournment.

The Council adjourned.

---

7 o'clock, P. M

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Millard, from the committee of three, to whom was committed the duty of reporting what standing committees it may be necessary to appoint, under the Governor's message, made a report which was adopted; whereupon the president announced the following committees:

Committee on military affairs. Messrs. Wharton, Houston, and Hanks.

Committee on affairs of state, Messrs. Barrett, Padilla, and Parker.

Committee on naval affairs, Messrs. Perry, Harris, and West.

Committee on land and Indian affairs, Messrs. Martin, Parmer, and Grimes.

Committee on finances, Messrs. Millard, Wilson, and Clements.

The governor's message was read again; the several subjects embraced in it were assigned to the committees, thus:

2nd section, committee on military affairs;
3rd do do do
4th do committee on naval affairs;
5th do committee on military affairs;
6th do committee on military and state affairs;
7th do committee on land and Indian affairs:
8th do committee on finance;
9th do do do
10th do committee on state affairs;
11th do committee on military and state affairs:
12th do committee on state affairs;
13th do do do

The Council adjourned.

NOVEMBER 17, 1835, 9 o'clock, A M

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes having been read,

On motion of Mr. Millard,

It was made the duty of the secretary, in addition to the motions and resolutions, to enter upon the journal the reports of committees and the message of the Governor.

The president presented to the Council, letters from Messrs. McKinney and Williams, and Wm. Grayson.

On motion of Mr. Barrett, so much of the communication just read, as related to matters connected with the army, was reported to the committee on military affairs; so much as related to fiscal concerns, was referred to the committee on finance; and and that part relating to other matters, was referred to the committee on the affairs of state.

On motion of Mr. Barrett,

Ordered, That the words, "and judiciary," be added to the style of the committee on affairs of state.

Mr. Barret read a petition from John Moore, praying that he be appointed to the office of collector of the port of Galvezton. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hanks called up the proposition offered yesterday by Mr. Hotchkiss, and on motion, it was referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion,

The Council adjourned, to afford to the committees an opportunity to prepare their several reports.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment.

A communication was read from Mr. Padilla, asking for an interpreter to attend him, during the sittings of the Council. Whereupon, in pursuance of Mr. Padilla's petition, Mr. D. B. Macomb was appointed interpreter.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a resolution was adopted, in substance to appoint a select committee for taking into consideration the present state of the army before Bejar, and to recommend the purchase of such supplies of every kind, as may conduce to the protection and comfort of said army.

The committee was Messrs. Parker, Grimes, and Clements, who having reported,

On motion for adopting the said report, Mr. Wharton objected, remarking that the commander-in-chief of the army had already appointed persons for the same object: that it would be inconsistent to appoint another contractor for performing the same duties: that the present army was in a very disorganized state, and probably would retreat in confusion, before any thing could be sent to it. That the army to be raised was the chief hope of the country, in the present state of things; and that our energies should be directed to its organization and preparation to take the field. In short, he (Mr. Wharton) opposed any action of the general Council, at present, relative to the army now before Bejar.

The report was strongly and feelingly sustained by Mr. Barret, who called the attention of the Council to the high spirit of patriotism which prompted the best blood of Texas to fly to the field of danger, when an invading tyrant attempted to fix the yoke of despotism upon the necks of her free-born sons, where, amidst privations and hardships, they have persevered until the phants agents of the usurper are driven to their last strong hold in Texas, from which they can never escape while our brave citizens are sustained in their present position: that this army was self-created, when all government had ceased, and anarchy reigned in the fair lands of Texas. It was before any plan of civil organization for the government of the country had been contemplated by our citizens.

Mr. B. urged the Council to consider also the pledges made to the confiding Mexican fellow-citizens, who, from love of liberty and in support of their constitutional rights, spurned the chains of the conquering tyrant, and cast themselves and their every hope, upon the gallantry and persevering heroism of the sons of the immortal Washington. To abandon them to the merciless cruelty of their oppressors, would forever disgrace the North American character, in view of the world, and bring the Texians into shame and contempt with the liberals of the Mexican republic. He insisted that, while declining to assume those heavy responsibilities, which our magnaninimons and chivalrie fellow-citizens of the army had taken, and advising this Council in no way to interfere with, or dictate to this army or its officers, that the provisional government was bound by every motive of honor, justice, and civil duty, to extend every aid, every comfort, and every encouragement to perseverance in its power, to the army, to the end that its pledges be redeemed, the great objects of its assembling be sustained, and the glory of our country and countrymen unsullied, and that the smiles of the supreme God may enlighten our ways, and His wisdom direct our councils, and conduct to the desired haven of liberty, and peace,

n the secure enjoyment of those natural rights which He gave to men on earth.

Report adopted, and Mr. John W. Moore appointed contractor.

AN ORDINANCE

Making provisions for the Army now in the field.

Be it ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the General Council of all Texas,

That a contractor for the present volunteer army be forthwith appointed, and that he be required to purchase and forward to head quarters, for the use of the present army, now in the field, as speedily as possible, the following named supplies, to wit:

25 camp kettles,
33 ready made tents, or tent cloths, with thread and needles,
666 cotton shirts,
666 pairs pantaloons,
333 vests,
333 roundabouts,
666 pairs socks,
200 blankets three point,
} All to be of a cheap & durable texture.
1000 lb. coffee,
1000 lb. sugar,
1000 lb. salt,
500 lb. soap,
100 lb. candles,
50 short handle frying pans,
1 set amputating, or army surgical instruments,
20 lb. patent lint,
10 yards patent adhesive plaister,
2 dozens shovels,
20 lb. arrow root,
25 lb. patent groats,
20 lb. pearl barley,
5 lb. carbonate of ammonia,
3 crown lancets,
20 axes,
2 dozens spades.

Be it further ordained and decreed, by the authority aforesaid, that John W. Moore be, and is hereby appointed contractor to purchase and transmit to the army aforesaid, the above named articles, to the commander-in-chief; and that he immediately proceed to the discharge of the duties assigned him; and that he be vested with full power and authority to pledge the public faith for the payment of such debts as he may contract by virtue of his said appointment.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor, and ex-officio, President of the General Council.

Attest.
P. B. DEXTER,
Secretary of General Council.
Approved, November 19th, 1835,
HENRY SMITH,
Governor.

C. B. STEWART,
Secretary to Executive.

Issued to John W. Moore, Esq., a commission vesting him with all the power and authority contained in the foregoing ordinance and decree. And a copy of same signed by Governor and secretary, on November 20th, 1835

Recorded in Book of Records, under date November 19th, 1835.

C. B. STEWART,
Recorder.

RESOLUTION

Approving the appointment, by the Major General, of lieutenant Bonnell, of the United States army, as his aid-de-camp.

Whereas major general Sam. Houston, commander-in-chief of the forces of Texas, has received a tender of the services of lieutenant Jos. Bonnell, of the United States army, and his expressing a decided wish to accept the services of Mr. Bonnell, as an accomplished officer; Therefore,

Resolved, by the Governor and General Council, that we recommend the acceptance of the services of Mr. Bonnell, and his appointment to the situation of aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief.

Passed at San Felipe de Austin, November 22d, 1835.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council.

P. B. DEXTER,
Secretary of General Council.
Approved, November 22d, 1835,
HENRY SMITH,
Governor.

C. B. STEWART,
Secretary to Executive.
Recorded in Book of Records, November 20th, 1835.

C. B. STEWART,
Record Clerk.

ORDINANCE AND DECREE

Regulating offices under the Provisional Government.

Be it ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the General Council of Texas,

That the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of this provisional government being separate and distinct, any person accepting an appointment or commission in any one of these departments, shall, by that act, vacate any office he may have before held in any other department of this government: and any person holding an office, appointment, or commission, under this government, in the executive or judicial department, or in the regular army of Texas, shall not be eligible to a seat, as a member of the General Council.

Council-Hall, San Felipe de Austin, November 20th, 1835.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council.

P. B. DEXTER,
Secretary of the General Council.
Approved, November 23d, 1835.
HENRY SMITH,
Governor.

C. B. STEWART,
Secretary to Executive.
Recorded in Book of Records, on date above.

C. B. STEWART
Record Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE AND DECREE

To establish and organize a corps of rangers.

Be it ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the General Council of the provisional government of Texas,

That there shall be, and there is hereby created and established a corps of rangers, which shall consist of three companies of fifty-six men each, with one captain, one lieutenant, and one second-lieutenant for each company. And there shall be one major, to command the said companies, who shall be subject to the orders and direction of the commander-in-chief of the regular army.

SECTION 2. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed, by the authority aforesaid, that the privates of said corps shall be enlisted for one year, and shall receive, as a full compensation for pay, rations, clothing, and horse service, one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, for themselves and the service of their horses; and the said privates shall be, and they are hereby required to be always ready, armed, and equipped, and supplied with one hundred rounds of powder and ball, and to have always ready for active service a good and sufficient horse, properly accoutred and equipped with saddle, bridle, and blanket, at their own expense; and in default thereof, the captain, or commanding officer of the said company to which said private belongs, shall cause a horse to be purchased for said private, and charge him with the same, in the settlement of his quarterly accounts.

SECTION 3. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed, by the authority aforesaid, that the officers in the said corps, in addition to the aforesaid compensation of the private in the corps of rangers, shall receive the same pay as the officers of the same rank and grade, in the regiment of dragoons, in the army of the United States of America.

Passed at San Felipe de Austin, November 24th, 1835.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council.

P. B. DEXTER,
Secretary of General Council.
Approved, November 26th, 1835.
HENRY SMITH,
Governor.

C. B. STEWART,
Secretary to Executive.
Recorded in great Record Book.
C. B. STEWART,
Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE

Declaring the mode of passing, signing, and publishing the ordinances, decrees, and resolutions of the Provisional Government of Texas.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed, by the General Council of the provisional government of Texas,

That all ordinances, decrees, and resolutions, after being finally passed by the General Council, shall be copied in a fair hand, with all the amendments, by the clerk of the committee from which the bill originated: when the same shall be endorsed, "passed," with the date of its passage, be signed by the president of the said Council, and attested by the secretary thereof; when the said bill, so endorsed and signed, shall be forthwith sent to the Governor, for approval and signature; which, if not approved by him, and returned within three full days from the time of its being received

in the executive office, it shall be in full force. But, if within the three days aforesaid, the Governor shall refuse his approval and signature, it shall be his duty, within that time, to return the said bill or ordinance to the General Council, with his reasons therefor, in writing. When the said bill or ordinance shall be re-considered by the Council aforesaid, and on the concurrence of two thirds of all the members, shall be in full force and effect.

SECTION 2. And be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause all the decrees and ordinances passed by the provisional government, to be published in one or more public newspapers in Texas, to be designated by himself; which he shall previously contract to have done, with the proprietor, upon the lowest and best terms, and when so contracted with, the said proprietor or publisher shall be called the publisher of the laws of Texas.

Passed at San Felipe de Austin, November 20th, 1835.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council.

P. B. DEXTER,
Secretary of the General Council.

Approved, November 25th, 1835.

HENRY SMITH,
Governor.

C. B. STEWART,
Secretary to Executive.

Recorded in Book of Records, on date above.

C. B. STEWART,
Government Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE AND DECREE
To raise a regular army.

Be it ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed, by the General Council of the provisional government of Texas,

That there shall be, and there is hereby created, a regular army, to consist of one thousand, one hundred and twenty men, who shall be enlisted for two years, or during the war.

That the said army shall contain one regiment of artillery, and one regiment of infantry; each regiment, two battalions; each battalion, five companies; each company, fifty-six men, rank and file.

That there shall be in the regiment of artillery, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors; and in each company, one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one third lieutenant; four sergeants, and four corporals.

That there shall be in the regiment of infantry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major; and in each company, one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, and four corporals.

SECTION 2. And be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regular army of Texas shall receive the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same rations and clothing, as the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the same rank and grade in the regular army of the United States of America.

SECTION 3. And be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that the regiment of artillery shall be trained and exercised in the infantry as well as the artillery service; and the regiment of infantry shall be drilled and exercised in the rifle as well as infantry service.

SECTION 4. And be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army of Texas, shall be governed by, and subject to the same rules and regulations, and the same field, camp, and garrison service, duty, and discipline, as the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army of the United States of America.

SECTION 5. And be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that every non-commissioned officer and private of the regular army of Texas, shall receive, and it is hereby granted to him, his heirs, legal representatives, or assigns, one mile square, or six hundred and forty acres of land in Texas, after he shall have received an honorable discharge, to which he shall be entitled for a faithful service, agreeably to the terms of his enlistment.

SECTION 6. And be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be enlisted for each company, in addition to the rank and file, one drummer and one fifer, who shall be also entitled to the pay, rations, and clothing of a sergeant, and shall be entitled to the same bounty in land, as the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regular army.

Passed at San Felipe de Austin, November 24th, 1835.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council.

P. B. DEXTER,
Secretary of General Council.

Approved, November 26th, 1835.

HENRY SMITH,
Governor.

C. B. STEWART,
Secretary to Executive.

Recorded, this day, November 25th, 1835.

C. B. STEWART,
Recorder.

From a circular published at Nacogdoches.

First company of Texian Volunteers from New Orleans.

You cannot pronounce the word "liberty;" but it is sure to find a warm response from the United States. When Mexico and the republics of South America were struggling with their Spanish oppressors, the blood and treasure of the United States was freely and unhesitatingly poured out for their defence. Greece and unfortunate Poland were also cheered on in their strife for freedom, by the warm regards and prompt succor of the elder born freemen of America. But now that Texas sends out the cry of oppression, our brethren in the United States, who are "*bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh,*" have more than their wonted en

If proof were needed, the volunteers from New Orleans, fifty-four men, under the command of captain Thomas H. Breeze and John J. Baugh and Geo. Wash which arrived in town yesterday morning, and will leave early to-morrow morning, for the seat of war, must satisfy the warmest expectations of the most ardent friends of Texian liberty.

They are mostly athletic mechanics, who have abandoned their homes and lucrative employments for the disinterested purpose of sustaining the righteous cause of freedom. Their very appearence must convince every Texian that they will either "do or die." Besides this fine corps, we are also apprized that two companies of riflemen have already left New Orleans by sea, for Brazoria; and that another company of heavy cavalry was to follow immediately. Other companies were being raised there, and, it is expected, will soon be in the field. In fact, we are assured that the pulsation, from Maine to Louisiana, is universal in favor of Texas, and that volunteers may be expected from all quarters of the Union.

The first company of Texian volunteers from New Orleans was received and entertained by our citizens of Nacogdoches, in a manner which was creditable to their liberality, and which must have convinced the members of the corps of the gratitude which the Texians know how to feel for such disinterested services.

A fine company of volunteers, raised in San Augustin and its vicinity, consisting of forty men well mounted and equipped, under the command of captain Bailey Anderson, also arrived here this morning, and was escorted into town by the New Orleans company. They will leave this evening for the seat of war, carrying with them the best wishes and fondest hopes of our citizens.

NOTICE.

WILL BE HIRED, at the store of the subscriber, on the 1st day of January next, to the highest bidder, a negro man, belonging to Esther Jackson, for twelve months, on approved security.

JAMES COCHRANE.

nov 28 tf

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on the 10th day of December next, at my store in San Felipe, about one hundred head of cattle, and a grant for one league of land, granted by the state of Coahuila and Texas to Ignacio Sartuche. Sold as property belonging to the estate of José C. Sartuche, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES COCHRANE.
Administrator.

nov 28 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A number of hands to work on a farm, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Inquire at this Office.

oct 26 tf

64

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned not to trade for or receive a note for Three Hundred Dollars drawn by me in favor of Mosely Baker and P. C. Jack, payable some time in December next, as I have not received value, and am determined not to pay it.

THOMAS H. BORDEN.

nov 14 tf

MONTVILLE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

MRS. AYERS & MISS McHENRY respectfully announce to the public that they propose opening a Boarding-school for the instruction and accommodation of young ladies and misses, at Montville on the second Monday in January, 1836.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, $6,00 per quarter of twelve weeks. A charge of fifty cents will be made for each additional branch taught.

Boarding $24,00 per quarter.

REFERENCES.

Asa Mitchell, Esq., *Montville.*
Capt. J. W. Hall, *Washington.*
Rev. J. Kenney, *Caney Settlement.*
George Huff, Esq. } *San Felipe.*
W. B. Travis, Esq. }
Ira R. Lewis, Esq., *Matagorda.*

oct 21 tf

R. LAWDER,

Merchant-Tailor, Matagorda,

INFORMS the citizens of San Felipe, and other neighboring towns, that he has commenced the business of a Merchant-Tailor, in the town of Matagorda, where he will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Liberal wages and constant employment will be given to a temperate and industrious journeyman. R. L.

nov 21 3t o

BAKER & BORDENS

Respectfully inform the citizens of Texas that they have established a *Printing Office* in the town of

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN,

where they are prepared to execute every description of BOOK and

JOB PRINTING,

at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

Their extensive stock of materials, being entirely new, and upon the most approved principles, will enable them to do all work entrusted to their charge in the best manner: they therefore confidently solicit a share of public patronage.

San Felipe de Austin, October 10, 1835.

WANTED,

An active and intelligent boy, as an apprentice to the printing business. Apply at the office of the "Telegraph, and Texas Register."

oct 10 tf

A GOOD COOK wanted. Apply at this office, or to J. R. Jones, San Felipe de Austin.

nov 21 tf

TE

Is hereby gi
the state of Texas, Mr. [illegible]
the subscriber has been appointed
lector for the department of Bra
by the General Council of Texas, and
is ready to receive, and receipt for all
monies paid into his hands.

G. BORDEN, Jr.
San Felipe de Austin.

Oct. 24 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING just seen a publication signed by S. H. Jack agent for Austin & Williams, that an office is opened in San Felipe for the letting out of lands in the Upper Colony, I deem it my duty to inform the public, that the said Austin & Williams have no right, legally or equitably acquired, to colonize any families in the limits assigned by the government to the Nashville Company, until the expiration of the contract of said Company, which will expire in May, 1838; that formerly, Austin & Williams, by false representations, procured a contract from the government for the lands comprehended in the limits designated to the Nashville Company; that afterwards, on the 22d day of May, 1834, upon the representation of the agent of said Company, the said contract of Austin & Williams was solemnly declared to be null, so far as it comprehended the lands designated in the contract of the Nashville Company, and the contract of said Company prorogued for four years; that the decrees in favor of said Company have not been in any wise repealed, or annulled; that the attempt of Austin & Williams to colonize said section of country, is contrary to equity or law, unfounded in justice, principle, or good faith, and calculated to deceive the public. The affairs of the Colony are regularly progressing under my charge, as the agent and empresario of said Nashville Company, and all persons wishing to procure land in said Colony, will apply at my office in Viesca, and not at the office of Austin & Williams in San Felipe.

In a short time, a full and fair exposition of the transactions relative to the Colony, will be laid before the public for their inspection, together with a translation of the papers, so that the public may judge for themselves, and not be liable to be imposed upon by the false representations of Austin & Williams, or any other person.

STERLING C. ROBERTSON.

Viesca, October 27, 1835.

Nov. 7 4t

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

SAN FELIPE.

THE General Council of Texas, now in session in this place, having conferred upon me the appointment of provisional Post Master General of Texas, and being by its authority vested with the power of making contracts for carrying the mail on certain routes established by them, in pursuance with the duty assigned to me by the said Council, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by me at this place, for carrying the Texas mail on the following routes, commencing on the 1st day of January 1836, and ending on the 31st day of December following, and contracts entered into with the lowest bidders, who will be required to give bond and security for a faithful compliance with their contracts. The Texas Mail will be established on the following routes, viz.

No. 2 From San Felipe de Austin, by Whitesides's in Cole's Settlement, Washington, Fantharp's, and Sim's, to Robbin's, on the Trinity river, 118 miles, weekly.

Leave San Felipe, every Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Robbin's every Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Robbin's, every Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at San Felipe every Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 3. From Robbins's, by Albridges, Masters, and Williams, to Nacogdoches, 110 miles, weekly.

Leave Robbins's every Wednesday, at 7 o [illegible] and arrive at Nacogdoches [illegible]

7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at [illegible] the next day at 7 o'clo

Leave Gaines's every [illegible] o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Nacogdoches every Tuesday at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 4. From San Felipe, by Fort Bend, Orozimbo, Columbia, and Brazoria to Velasco, 98 miles, weekly.

Leave San Felipe, every Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Velasco, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Velasco, every Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at San Felipe every Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 5. From San Felipe, by Hunter's, Harrisburg, and Lynchburg, to Liberty, 107 miles, weekly.

Leave San Felipe, every Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Liberty, the next Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Liberty every Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at San Felipe the next Friday, at 7, o'clock, P. M.

No. 6. From Liberty, by Beaumont on the Neches, and Cow Bayou, to Culcasiu, U. S. 107 miles, weekly.

Leave Liberty every Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Culcasiu every Friday, at 7 oclock, P. M.

Leave Culcasiu every Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Liberty the next Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Route No. 6 will be continued as above advertized, until a mail is carried by the U. S. government, from Culcasiu to the Sabine river, when it will be discontinued between these two points, which, when done, will lessen the distance the mail will be carried, and consequently, a proportional discount from the contractor's pay will be made.

Proposals will be received until the 15th day of December next.

JOHN R. JONES.
Post Master General.

nov 21 tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the citizens of San Felipe de Austin and elsewhere, that he has just received, per schr. San Felipe, a general assortment of merchandise, consisting of

Groceries,	*Hats,*
Hardware,	*Boots and Shoes,*
Dry Goods,	*Clothing,*

together with a general assortment of *FANCY ARTICLES*, all of which he will sel upon the most reasonable terms. He solicits the attention of the Public to his stock, which, he flatters himself, is one of the best and most extensive ever offered for sale in this place. JAMES COCHRANE.

oct 10 tf

WM. J. HEARD is my agent during my absence from Texas. THOS. LEWIS TON.
San Fe
no [illegible]

A[illegible] TEXA[illegible]

VOL. I. San Felipe de Austin, Saturday, D[illegible]

To Correspondents.—Notwithstanding what we have said to correspondents in a previous number, respecting the spirit in which communications must be written to ensure admittance into our columns; we find it necessary to remind them again of the same subject. A number of communications have been received, which are too personal to be interesting to our readers in general; and which, consequently, cannot be admitted.

Our volunteers still keep possession of Goliad, and are determined not to relinquish it into the hands of the enemy.

We consider it necessary that this post should be maintained; as in the hands of the enemy, it might materially assist them in their operations. The force still remaining there, is about eighty men.

We learn that about one hundred and twenty men from Alabama and Tennessee, well armed and equipped, and ready for fight, have just arrived at Nacogdoches, and are only waiting for supplies to enable them to proceed to Bejar, to incorporate themselves with the volunteer army, now besieging that place.

To our Patrons.—The delay in the publication of this and the previous number of our paper, is owing to a press of public printing. We have had a number of blank forms, circulars, &c. to print for the Provisional Government, which have unavoidably interfered with the regular publication of the paper.

We are daily expecting an addition to our stock of printing materials, which will enable us to employ a larger number of workmen, and consequently, to execute promptly all the printing which may be required, without delaying our paper.

We regret to be under the necessity of apologising so soon after the commencement of publication, for the diminutive size of the present number. Since our press commenced its operation, the quantity of paper used, has been much greater than was anticipated; the consequence of which is, that we have been obliged to reduce this sheet to its present size.

We have been expecting for the last two or three weeks, to receive a new supply, which, when it arrives, will enable us to resume the original form and size. Until then, our readers must content themselves with such as we find it in our power to give them.

We learn that general Mexia's expedition against Tampico has failed, in consequence of the vessel in which he sailed having been wrecked near that place. His force consisted of about one hundred and fifty men. With this small body he invested the city, and gained considerable advantages, when he was forced to retreat for want of ammunition, having saved from the wreck but eight rounds. He then re-embarked on board a merchant vessel, and came to the mouth of the Brazos, where he still remains.

We publish to-day the translation of a decree passed in Mexico, on the 3d of October last, which will give our readers an idea of the present form of the government of Mexico. The decree is accompanied by regulations to be observed in the administration of the revenues, which, for want of room, we defer publishing till a future period.

TRANSLATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—FIRST SECTION.

The following has been communicated to me by the secretary of relations.

Office of the first secretary of state,—interior department. His excellency the president *pro tem.* of the Mexican United States, to the inhabitants of the republic; KNOW YE, that the General Congress has decreed the following.

ARTICLE [illegible] ng ove ng o the states the time expired; contin br

ARTICLE 2. The legislatures shall immediately cease to exercise their legislative functions; but before dissolving, (and those which may be in recess meeting for the purpose,) they shall appoint a department council, composed for the present, of five individuals, chosen either within or without their own body, to act as a council to the governor; and in case of a vacancy in that office, they shall propose to the supreme general government, three persons, possessing the qualifications hitherto required: and until an appointment be made, the gubernatorial powers shall be exercised by the first on the list, who is not an ecclesiastic.

ARTICLE 3. In those states where the legislature cannot be assembled within eight days, the Ayuntamiento of the capital shall act in its place, only for the purpose of electing the five individuals of the department council.

ARTICLE 4. All the judges and tribunals of the states, and the administration of justice, shall continue as hitherto, until the organic law relative to this branch be formed. The responsibilities of the functionaries which could only be investigated before congress, shall be referred to, and concluded before, the supreme court of the nation.

ARTICLE 5. All the subaltern officers of the state shall also continue for the present, (the places which are vacant, or which may be vacated, not to be filled,) but they, as well as the offices, revenues and branches under their charge, remain subject to, and at the disposal of, the supreme government of the nation, by means of the respective governor.

JOSÉ MANUEL MORENO, *Pres't*
JOSÉ R. MALO, *Sec.*
ATENOGENES CASTILLERO, *Sec.*

Therefore, I order it to be printed, published, and circulated; and that due compliance be given to it. Palace of the federal government, in Mexico, Oct. 3d, 1835.

MIGUEL BARRAGAN,
A. D. MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

I communicate it to you for your information and consequent purposes. God and Liberty, October 3d, 1835.

BONILLA.

To his Excellency the Secretary of Despatch of Hacienda.

CAMP BEFORE BEJAR.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Yesterday morning at day-light, or rather, some twenty minutes before, colonel Milam, with a party of about three hundred volunteers, made an assault upon the town of Bejar, his party he divi[illegible]d to two divisions, which, on ent[illegible] took possession of tw[illegible] o b other, [illegible] ever su[illegible] h

them entirely, as it is reported to us. *The issue is doubtful, of course.* Ugartechea is on the way with considerable reinforcements; how near, has not yet exactly been ascertained; but certainly he is not more than from fifty to sixty miles off. This express has been despatched for an immediate supply of ammunition, as much powder and lead as can possibly be sent instantly. Of the first mentioned article, there is none beyond the cannon cartridges, already made up. I hope that good mules, or horses, will be procured to send on these articles, with the greatest possible speed, travelling night and day, for there is not a moment to be lost; reinforcements of men are perhaps indispensable to our salvation; I hope every exertion will be made to force them out to our relief immediately.

B. R. MILAM,
EDWARD BURLESON.

December 6, 1835.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS,

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the General Council of Texas, a committee for the purpose of drafting an address to you, and preparing resolutions on the subject of our gallant army, now before Bejar, approach this subject with great diffidence, and under a full view of the deep responsibility which rests upon us, in the discharge of this important duty.

It is not necessary for us to go back, and trace the courses which have led us in the defence of our constitutional rights, into the present war with the minions of a tyrant. It is sufficient that we are now in the war, and that a noble and heroic band, composed of our fellow-citizens and disinterested patriots from the United States, are now in an exposed and critical situation, before the walls of a strong fortress of the enemy, and have, as you will see by the accompanying letter, made an appeal to you, through your Council, for ammunition and re-inforcements. They are contending without the necessary munitions of war, and without the usual comforts extended to armies, against a force more than equal in number to them, and who are well supplied with ammunitions, and strongly fortified.

And from information of a positive character, in our possession, the enemy will be, if they have not been already, re-inforced by large numbers. If *your* army is not immediately re-inforced, they will be forced to retreat, or be slaughtered. Will you abandon this army, who have marched to the field of danger, at the first tocsin of alarm? Will you give the enemies of the constitution and the hireling slaves of a tyrant, the first victory? Will you destroy the last hopes of the "LIBERALS" of the Mexican republic? Will you disappoint the expectations of your friends? Will you compromise your own honor? Will you expose the defenceless women and children of your [illegible] er to the [illegible]s of an enemy, [illegible] check to duct is the [illegible]

We therefore propose the following resolutions.

D. C. BARRETT, *Chairman.*
R. R. ROYALL, } *Committee.*
HENRY MILLARD, }
Council-Hall, San Felipe de Austin, Dec. 10, 1835.

COUNCIL HALL, SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, DECEMBER 10, 1835.

Be it resolved by the General Council of the Provisional Government of Texas, that it is most earnestly and urgently recommended to our fellow-citizens, promptly to volunteer and to repair to the camp before Bejar, to unite with the citizen army now there, in saving our country from a long and bloody war, by the speedy reduction of that post.

Be it further resolved, that J. W. Fannin, and Thomas J. Rusk, be appointed, and they are hereby appointed by the General Council aforesaid, forthwith to proceed, the one upon the east side of Trinity, and the other upon the west side, for the purpose of collecting reinforcements; and have them enrolled for service, thirty days in separate corps, for aiding in the reduction of Bejar: provided that each corps shall elect its own officers, in number according with the regular army, and all to be under the direction of the volunteer commander, in the field: and also provided, that the said volunteers shall receive the same pay and immunities as the most favored soldiers of the country.

Be it further resolved, that the aforesaid J. W. Fannin, and Thomas J. Rusk, be, and are hereby constituted agents or contractors, for supplying ammunition, provisions, and other necessaries, for carrying into effect these resolutions: and they, or either of them, are hereby vested with full powers, to purchase any and all articles necessary for the said volunteers, upon the faith of the Provisional Government; or, if not otherwise to be procured, to take such articles, and to press horses, teams, wagons, or vessels for transportation, into the public service; giving receipts or appraisements of all such takings or impressments. And the said agents may appoint public storekeepers and sub-agents at their discretion, and issue to the troops so volunteering, as they may deem necessary, and to the interests of the government; in all cases taking the proper vouchers for their acts.

Be it further resolved, that the said agents or contractors shall keep the Council regularly advised of their proceedings, and of whatever in their opinion may be required of the General Council, to give aid and comfort to all the brave volunteers now in the field, in their country's service.

Be it further resolved, that the preceding report and resolutions be printed and circulated throughout Texas.

Resolved, That this House appoints the following persons, to act in concert with colonel Fannin, for carrying into effect the objects of the above circular:

For Cole's Settlement,	H. Chriesman,
Washington,	John Lott,
New Year's Creek,	Philip Coe,
Mill Creek,	Samuel Pettus,
San Felipe,	Moseley Baker,
Colorado,	J. L. Lester and Jesse Burnham,
Navidad and La Baca,	Wm. Thompson, Elijah Stapp, & A. M. Clair.
Menifee's,	Thomas Rabb,
Fort Settlement,	Randall Jones,
East of Brazos,	W. Walker, —
Lake Creek,	James J. Foster,
Harrisburg,	E. Mather,
Columbia,	W. D. C. Hall,
Brazoria,	J. S. D. Byrom,
Bay Prairie,	Daniel Rawls and R. H. Williams,
Gonzales,	Wm. A. Matthews,
Spring Creek,	Abram Roberts,
Mina,	L. C. Cunningham.

Passed at San Felipe de Austin, December the 10th, 1835.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council.

E. M. PEASE,
Secretary to Gen. Council.

AN ORDINANCE AND DECREE

To organize and establish an Auxiliary Volunteer corps to the Army of Texas, and other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the General Council of the Provisional Government of Texas, that all volunteers who shall tender their services to the government of Texas, for and during the war, under the organic laws thereof, shall report to the Governor, or to the commander-in-chief of the army, whose duty it shall be to accept their services, and make a corresponding report to the Governor, who shall issue commissions accordingly.

SECTION 2. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that the commanding officer of a detachment, company, battalion, or regiment, as aforesaid, shall, and it is hereby made his duty, upon his reporting to the Governor, or to the commander-in-chief of the army of Texas, to accompany said report with a muster roll of his command, and he shall certify the same; and it shall be the duty of the commander-in-chief of the army, to forward the same to the Governor of Texas, after having caused to be taken and filed in his office, copies of the same.

SECTION 3. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that the volunteer auxiliary cops, as aforesaid, shall be organized as follows: each platoon shall contain not less than twenty-eight men, rank and file; each company two platoons, or fifty-six men rank and file; each battalion, five companies, or two hundred and eighty men, rank and file; each regiment, two battalions, or five hundred and sixty men, rank and file; that each platoon may be officered by one first lieutenant; each company, one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant; each battalion, one major; and each regiment, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major: and all volunteer officers shall take rank in their respective grades, according to the date of their commissions; and when there are several officers in any one grade, of the same date of appointment, seniority of rank shall be determined by drawing numbers, which shall be done by order of the commander-in-chief of the army.

SECTION 4. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that such volunteer who shall volunteer his services, and is accepted by the government agreeably to the provisions of this ordinance, shall receive the same pay, rations, and clothing, which was allowed by the United States during their last war with Great Britain.

SECTION 5. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that all volunteers who shall enter the service agreeably to the provisions of this decree, shall be entitled to one mile square, or six hundred and forty acres of land, to be selected out of the public domain of Texas. And all volunteers who shall become disabled in the service of Texas, and who shall be discharged therefor before the expiration of the term for which they volunteered, in consequence of inability or disability, shall receive the aforesaid one mile square, or six hundred and forty acres of land, as a bounty.

SECTION 6. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that if any volunteer or volunteers shall die in the service of Texas, then, and in that case, shall be, and is hereby declared, that their bounty of land shall descend to their heirs and legal representative or representatives; with all the benefits which the said volunteer could have claimed had he been living.

SECTION 7. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the Governor, or the commander-in-chief, to accept all volunteers who shall tender their services for a less time than during the war, agreeably to what he shall think the defence of the country and the good of the service may require: and all volunteers thus accepted, shall be allowed the same pay, clothing, and rations, that are allowed by this ordinance to the volunteers whose services are accepted for and during the war; and shall be placed upon the same footing with the permanent volunteers, except the allowance of the bounty of land.

SECTION 8. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that when any vacancy shall occur in the volunteer corps of Texas, the same shall be filled by lineal or company promotion, as the case may be, and all the command subordinate to the station or appointment which has been vacated by promotion, as before provided; all the rank and file of the command as aforesaid, shall have a right to vote in the election.

SECTION 9. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that when any vacancy shall occur in the volunteer corps, it shall be filled by company promotion; and that, when promotions to fill vacancies are thus made, it shall be the duty of the colonel, or volunteer officer highest in command, to order an election to fill the vacancy thus created by promotion, aforesaid; and the same shall be certified to the commander-in-chief, whose duty it shall be to forward the same to the Governor, who shall issue commissions accordingly.

SECTION 10. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that all volunteers for twelve months in the auxiliary volunteer corps of Texas, shall be entitled to a bounty of three hundred and twenty acres of land, after receiving an honorable discharge.

SECTION 11. Be it further ordained and decreed, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be allowed to each regiment of the regular army, of the auxiliary volunteer corps, or of militia of Texas, one adjutant, one paymaster, one quarter-master sergeant, one commissary, and one sergeant-major, to be appointed by the colonel, and taken out of the subalterns of the line of each regiment: also one surgeon, and one surgeon's mate, to be appointed in the regular army by the surgeon-general thereof; and in the militia, or auxiliary volunteer corps, by the colonel or commanding officer thereof; all of which said staff officers shall receive the same additional pay and emoluments, and the same pay, rations, and clothing, as staff officers of the same rank and grade in the service of the army of the United States of America.

Passed at San Felipe de Austin, December 5, 1835.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council.

E. M. PEASE,
Secretary of General Council.

Approved December 8, 1835.

HENRY SMITH,
Governor.

C. B. STEWART,
Secretary to Executive.

EXTRACT OF A REPORT

Made on the 2d inst., to the Provisional Government, by S. F. Austin, Esq., relative to the preparations that are making by the Centralist against Texas, and the calling of a new Convention.

At the time of the former elections, the people did not, and could not fully understand their true situation; for it was not known then, t a certainty, what changes would take place in Mexico, what kind of government would be established, or what course would be pursued towards Texas. It was only known, then, that the central party was in power, that all its measures tended to the destruction of the federal system, and that preparations were making to invade Texas.

But at the present time, the people know that the government is changed—that centralism is established by the decree of the 3d. October last, and that they are threatened with annihilation. In short, the whole picture is now clearly before their view, and they see the dangers that are hanging over them. Can these dangers be averted by a provisional organization, which is based upon a declaration that is known not to be true, to deserve confidence? Does and the situation of the country require a more fixed and stable state of things? In short, is the [illegible] that if [illegible] positive, and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

patric-
lony. More than one hundred of the enemy, including many officers, have been killed; a great many have been wounded, others have deserted, and a valuable piece of brass cannon, a six pounder, has been taken, and another preserved (the one that was at Gonzales) from falling into the hands of the enemy. Three hundred head of horses have been taken, and the resources for sustaining an army in Bejar are all destroyed or exhausted, so that an enemy in that place is at this time more than three hundred miles from any supplies of bread-stuff, and many other necessary articles. All this has been effected by the volunteer army in a little more than one month, and with the loss of only one man killed in battle, and one wounded, (who has nearly recovered,) before Bejar; one wounded at Goliad, and one at Lipantitlan, on the Nueces. In short, the moral and political influence of the campaign, is equally beneficial to Texas and to the sacred cause of the Constitution and of liberty, and honorable to the volunteer army. This army is composed, principally, of the most intelligent, respectable, and wealthy citizens of the country; and of volunteers from Louisiana and Alabama,—men who have taken up arms from principle, from a sense of duty, and from the purest motives of patriotism and philanthropy. They have bravely sustained the rights of Texas, and the cause of Mexican liberty, and patiently borne the exposure and fatigue of a winter's campaign during the most inclement, wet, and cold spell of weather known in this country for many years. The most of them are men of families, whose loss would have made a fearful void in our thin community. They might have been precipitated upon the fortifications of Bejar, which were defended by seven or eight hundred men, and a number of cannon, and taken the place by storm, against superior numbers; and Texas might, and in all probability would, have been covered with mourning in the hour of victory. On consultation with the officers in councils of war, it was deemed most prudent not to hazard so much in the commencement of the contest, when a disaster would have been so materially injurious; and the system was adopted, of wasting away the resources, and spirits, and numbers of the enemy by a siege, the ultimate success of which appeared to be certain, without any serious hazard on our part. That the fall of Bejar within a short time, and with a very little loss, will be the result, I have no doubt.

I consider the volunteer army to be the main hope of Texas at this time, and until a regular army can be organized; and I recommend that it be sustained and provided for in the most effectual and efficient manner.

Before closing this communication, I deem it to be my duty to recommend to the consideration of the Provisional Government, the situation of the inhabitants of Bejar and Goliad. The necessary and indispensible operations of the war, have compelled the army to make use of a considerable amount of their property, particularly corn and beef cattle. So soon as circumstances will permit, I respectfully recommend, that some system be adopted to ascertain the amount of property thus used, and to provide for a just compensation. This recommendation also extends to horses or other property lost by the volunteers.

I will present to government another report, on a special subject of importance, and have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

S. F. AUSTIN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A number of hands to work on a farm, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Inquire at this Office.

oct 26 tf

V. L.

S. AYERS & MISS McHENRY

Respectfully announce to the public that they propose opening a Boarding-school for the instruction and accommodation of young ladies and misses, at Montville on the second Monday in January, 1836.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, $6,00 per quarter of twelve weeks. A charge of fifty cents will be made for each additional branch taught.

Boarding $24,00 per quarter.

REFERENCES.

Asa Mitchell. Esq., *Montville.*
Capt. J. W. Hall, *Washington.*
Rev. J. Kenney, *Caney Settlement.*
George Huff, Esq. } *San Felipe.*
W. B. Travis, Esq. }
Ira R. Lewis, Esq., *Matagorda.*

oct 21 tf

R. LAWDER,

Merchant-Tailor, Matagorda,

INFORMS the citizens of San Felipe, and other neighboring towns, that he has commenced the business of a Merchant-Tailor, in the town of Matagorda, where he will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Liberal wages and constant employment will be given to a temperate and industrious journeyman. R. L.

nov 21 3t o

BAKER & BORDENS

Respectfully inform the citizens of Texas that they have established a *Printing Office* in the town of

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN,

where they are prepared to execute every description of BOOK and

JOB PRINTING,

at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

Their extensive stock of materials, being entirely new, and upon the most approved principles, will enable them to do all work entrusted to their charge in the best manner: they therefore confidently solicit a share of public patronage.

San Felipe de Austin, October 10, 1835.

WANTED,

An active and intelligent boy, as an apprentice to the printing business. Apply at the office of the "Telegraph, and Texas Register."

oct 10 tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons owing the state on lands or otherwise, that the subscriber has been appointed collector for the department of Brazos, by the General Council of Texas, and is ready to receive, and receipt for all monies paid into his hands.

G. BORDEN, Jr.
San Felipe de Austin.

Oct. 24 tf

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

SAN FELIPE.

THE General Council of Texas, now in session in this place, having conferred upon me the appointment of provisional Post Master General of Texas, and being by its authority vested with the power of making contracts for carrying the mail on certain routes established by them, in pursuance with the duty assigned to me by the said Council, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by me at this place, for carrying the Texas mail on the following routes, commencing on the 1st day of January 1836, and ending on the 31st day of December next.

No. 1. From [illegible] by Whitesides's in Washington, Fanthorp's, at [illegible], on the Trinity river, 118 m.

Leave San Felipe, every [illegible] o'clock, A. M., and arrive at [illegible] Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Robbin's, every W[illegible] at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at S[illegible]ipe every Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 2. From Robbins's, by Albridges, Masters, and Williams, to Nacogdoches, 110 miles, weekly.

Leave Robbins's, every Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Nacogdoches on Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Nacogdoches, every Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Robbins's, every Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 3. From Nacogdoches, by Steddams, San Augustine, and Robinson's, to Gaines's, on the Sabine river, 63 miles, weekly.

Leave Nacogdoches, every Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Gaines's, the next day, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Gaines's, every Monday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Nacogdoches, every Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 4. From San Felipe, by Fort Bend, Orozimbo, Columbia, and Brazoria, to Velasco, 98 miles, weekly.

Leave San Felipe, every Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Velasco, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Velasco, every Tuesday, at 1, o'clock, P. M., and arrive at San Felipe every Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 5. From San Felipe, by Hunter's, Harrisburg, and Lynchburg, to Liberty, 107 miles, weekly.

Leave San Felipe, every Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Liberty, the next Tueday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Liberty every Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at San Felipe the next Friday, at 7, o'clock, P. M.

No. 6. From Liberty, by Beaumont on the Neches, and Cow Bayou, to Culcasiu, U. S. 107 miles, weekly.

Leave Liberty every Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, A. M and arrive at Culcasiu every Friday, at 7 oclock, P. M.

LeaveCulcasiu every Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Liberty the next Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Route No. 6 will be continued as above advertized, until a mail is carried by the U. S. government, from Culcasiu to the Sabine river, when it will be discontinued between these two points, which, when done, will lessen the distance the mail will be carried, and consequently, a proportional discount from the contractor's pay will be made.

Proposals will be received until the 15th day of December next.

JOHN R. JONES.
Post Master General.

nov 21 tf

NOTICE.

ON or about the 20th of May last, I forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, Matilda Tylee, on my account, she having left my bed and board without any just cause. I now repeat, for the information of the public, (that they may not be imposed upon by her false representations,) that I will not pay any debts of her contracting on my account.

JAMES TYLEE.
San Felipe, Dec. 1835.

WM. J. HEARD is my agent during my absence from Texas.

THOS. J. WINSTON.
San Felipe.

nov 21tf

TEXAS REGISTER

VOL. I. San Felipe de Austin, Saturday, December 26, 1835. NO. 10.

A number of very important documents which we have on hand are unavoidably delayed for want of room.

We are informed that there are eight vessels from different ports of the United States, and more are expected. It is also said that they have brought a large number of volunteers in the cause of Texas. This information, if correct, is of the most flattering character.

We learn by an official communication from colonel F. W. Johnson, that there are fifteen hundred Mexican troops (one thousand infantry, and five hundred cavalry,) at Laredo, on their way to Texas. The commander, not knowing the fate of Bejar, wrote to general Cos, urging him to persevere in defence of the place, and assuring him that he would receive ample reinforcements.

To correspondents.—If "Julius Cæsar" wishes to publish his views through the medium of the Telegraph, he must be more decorous in his language.

Success, even beyond what could have been anticipated by the most sanguine, has hitherto attended the arms of the people of Texas. In every engagement between them and the troops of Santa Anna, the former have been successful.

The fall of Bejar has at length been effected by the bravery and perseverance of the volunteers, who have the satisfaction of having gained a decided victory over more than three times their number of regular forces, the choice troops of Mexico. This event is of the highest importance to our cause, and will, probably, in a great measure, decide the present contest. An attempt will doubtless be made by the central party, to bring a large army to Texas as soon as possible; but we conjecture that it will fail, as it is well known they are sadly in want of funds to enable them to carry on the war, and it is highly probable that the liberals will take advantage of the adverse fortune of their oppressors, and make an appeal to arms in defence of their rights and institutions; and thus the war would be carried on in the enemy's country instead of our own. Safety, however, requires that the country should be placed in a state of preparation for whatever force may be sent against it. It is now freed from its enemies, their last strong hold having been wrested from them by the superior skill and bravery of our citizens. Let the advantages already gained be followed up; let every important post be maintained, and we have nothing to fear.

The prospects of Texas are now, in our opinion, brighter than at any former period; and notwithstanding there may be some dissatisfaction with regard to the present order of things, we have no doubt that the public affairs will settle into a train which will be satisfactory to all parties. We have now a provisional organization, which, although perhaps not the best, is a guaranty to the rights of citizens, and in some measure prevents the confusion which might otherwise prevail. We deem it necessary to sustain the present government until the establishment of a permanent one, to avoid the anarchy which might result from its dissolution. The people of Texas are extremely jealous of their rights, and consequently, we think legislation should at present be avoided as far as possible, except on matters of immediate and pressing importance.

The Provisional Government has ordered a new election of delegates to meet in convention on the first day of March next, to form a constitution and establish a permanent government. An apportionment of the representation has been made, which is perhaps as equal as circumstances will at present admit. As sufficient time is given to enable the [illegible] of the country to send their representatives [illegible] will receive prompt attention. [illegible] most of this convention is of the greatest moment; and no consideration but the public good, should be suffered to have any influence in the election.

We are now about to organize a permanent government, and our first care should be to make it such as is suited to the wants of the country and the genius of the people.

The following lines contain "more poetry than truth."

"For forms of government let fools contest,
That which is best administered, is best."

But we first must have a good form of government, and then attend to its administration.

AN ORDINANCE AND DECREE

For calling a Convention.

ARTICLE 1. Be it resolved, that in virtue of the powers vested in the Provisional Government of Texas, by the representatives of the people in convention assembled, and it is hereby resolved by the General Council of the Provisional Government aforesaid, that a convention of delegates of the people, from each municipality of the three departments of Texas, shall be called to assemble on the first day of March next, at the town of Washington.

ARTICLE 2. Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, that the delegates elected by the people, be clothed with ample, unlimited or plenary powers, as to the form of government to be adopted; provided that no constitution formed, shall go into effect until the same be submitted to the people, and confirmed by a majority thereof, in such manner as shall be prescribed by a provision in such instrument.

ARTICLE 3. Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, that the acting judge, or in case there be no acting judge, the alcalde of each municipality, be required, and it is hereby made his duty, to issue writs of election, to some competent and respectable citizen of each electoral district, to hold the election in the said district, on the first day of February, 1836; to be conducted in the manner that elections have heretofore been conducted, allowing all free white males, and Mexicans opposed to a central government, to vote; *provided*, that no proxy votes shall be received; excepting, nevertheless, all the citizen volunteers in the army, each of whom shall have a right to his vote, which he shall write upon paper, over his own proper signature, and send to the judge or alcalde of his respective municipality, to be received on or before the day of election, aforesaid: and *also provided*, that the said judge or alcalde shall appoint the several places of holding said election, of which, time and place for holding the same, reasonable notice shall be given in the best manner for informing the people thereof; and duplicate returns of such election shall be made to the judge or alcalde aforesaid, one of which, the judge or alcalde aforesaid, shall deliver to the delegate elected to represent the district of his office, the other to be presented at the convention, as evidence of the election of the members.

ARTICLE 4. Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, that with a view to as just an equalization of representatives as can be at present determined: that the municipalities send the following number of members from each, viz.:

From the municipality of

Austin,	3	delegates.
Brazoria,	4	ditto.
Washington,	4	ditto.
Mina,	3	ditto.
Gonzales,	2	ditto.
Viesca,	2	ditto.
Nacogdoches	4	ditto.
San Augustine,	3	delegates.
Sabine,	2	ditto.
Liberty,	3	ditto.
Harrisburg,	2	ditto.
Jasper,	2	ditto.
Matagorda,	2	ditto.
Jackson,	2	ditto.
Tenoxtitlan,	2	ditto.
Jefferson,	2	ditto.
Refugio,	2	ditto.
Goliad,	2	ditto.
San Patricio,	2	ditto.
Bejar,	4	ditto.
Guadalupe Victoria,	4	ditto.

The citizens of Pecan Point and vicinity, 2 delegates.

ARTICLE 5. Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, that the Governor shall, and it is hereby made his duty, as soon as may be, to issue his proclamation for carrying into effect the preceding resolutions.

Passed at San Felipe, December 10th, 1835.

(Signed,)

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council.

E. M. PEASE,
Secretary of General Council.

Filed in the executive office, 11th of December, 1835. Exceptions taken to the representation of the jurisdiction of Bejar, believing them, by their conduct, in favor of centralism. Exceptions overruled by a constitutional majority, and signed by the Governor on the 12th of December, 1835.

HENRY SMITH,
Governor Department
of Texas.

To the municipal [illegible] and citizens of Texas generally, [illegible]

That I, Henry Smith, [illegible] the people of Texas, [illegible]

tue of the authority vested in me, and in conformity with the foregoing ordinance and resolutions of the General Council of Texas, calling an election for delegates, to meet in convention at the town of Washington, on the first day of March next, amply authorized, or clothed with plenary powers, for the purposes set forth in said decree. The above named authorities, and all other citizens, are hereby required to respect the same, and see that it be executed and carried into effect, in strict conformity with all and singular its provisions.

In testimony of which, I, Henry Smith, Governor as aforesaid, have hereunto set my hand, at my office in the town of San Felipe, this 18th day of December, 1835.

HENRY SMITH,
Governor.

HEAD QUARTERS, VOLUNTEER ARMY,
BEJAR, DECEMBER 14, 1835.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to enclose a copy of colonel Johnson's account of the storming and surrender of San Antonio de Bejar, to which I have little to add that can in any way increase the lustre of this brilliant achievement, to the federal arms of the volunteer army under my command; and which will, I trust, prove the downfall of the last position of military despotism in our soil of freedom.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 5th instant, colonel Neil, with a piece of artillery, protected by captain Roberts and his company, was sent across the river, to attack at five o'clock, the Alamo, on the north side, to draw the attention of the enemy from the advance of the divisions which had to attack the suburbs of the town, under colonels Milam and Johnson. This service was effected to my entire satisfaction; and the party returned to camp at nine o'clock, A. M.

On the advance of the attacking divisions, I formed all the reserve, with the exception of the guard necessary to protect the camp, at the old mill position; and held myself in readiness to advance, in case of necessity, to assist when required; and shortly afterwards passed into the suburbs to reconoitre, where I found all going on prosperously, and retired with the reserve to the camp. Several parties were sent out mounted, under captains Cheshire, Coleman, and Roberts, to scour the country, and endeavor to intercept Ugartechea, who was expected, and ultimately forced an entry, with reinforcements for general Cos. Captains Cheshire, Sutherland, and Lewis, with their companies, were sent in as reinforcements to colonel Johnson, during the period of attack; and captains Splane, Ruth, and lieutenant Borden, with their companies, together with lieutenant-colonels Somerville and Sublett, were kept in readiness as further assistance if required. On the evening of the 8th, a party from the Alamo, of about fifty men, passed up in front of our camp and opened a brisk fire, but without effect; they were soon obliged to retire precipitately, by opening a six pounder on them, commanded by captain Hunter, by sending a party around the [illegible] and by the advance of captain Bradley's company, who were stationed above.

On the morning of the 9th, in consequence of advice from colonel Johnson, of a flag of truce having been sent in, to intimate a desire to capitulate; I proceeded to town, and by two o'clock, A. M. of the 10th, a treaty was finally concluded by the commissioners appointed, to which I acceded immediately, deeming the terms highly favorable, considering the strong position and large force of the enemy, which could not be less than thirteen hundred effective men; one thousand one hundred and five having left this morning with general Cos, besides three companies and several small parties which separated from him in consequence of the fourth article of the treaty.

In addition to a copy of the treaty, I enclose a list, of all the valuable property ceded to us by virtue of the capitulation.

General Cos left this morning for the mission of San José, and to-morrow commences his march to the Rio Grande, after complying with all that had been stipulated.

I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing in the warmest terms, my entire approbation of every officer and soldier in the army, and particularly those who so gallantly volunteered to storm the town, which I have the honor to command, and to say that their bravery and zeal on the present occasion, merit the warmest eulogies which I can confer, and the gratitude of their country. The gallant leader of the storming party, colonel Benjamin R. Milam, fell gloriously on the third day, and his memory will be dear to Texas as long as there exists a grateful heart to feel, or a friend of liberty to lament his worth. His place was most ably filled by colonel F. W. Johnson, adjutant-general of the army, whose coolness and prudence, united to daring bravery, could alone have brought matters to so successful an end, with so very small a loss, against so superior a force, and such strong fortifications. To his shining merits on this occasion, I bore ocular testimony during the five days action.

I have also to contribute my praise to major Bennet, quarter-master general, for the diligence and success with which he supplied both armies during the siege and storm.

These despatches, with a list of killed and wounded, will be handed to your Excellency by my first aid-de-camp, colonel William T. Austin, who was present as a volunteer during the five days' storm, and whose conduct on this and every other occasion, merits my warmest praise.

To-morrow, I leave the garrison and town under command of colonel Johnson, with a sufficient number of men and officers to sustain the same in case of attack, until assisted from the colonies: so that your Excellency may consider our conquest as sufficiently secured against every attempt of the enemy. The rest of the army will retire to their homes.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,

EDWARD BURLESON,
Commander-in-Chief of the Volunteer Army.

[illegible] COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL VOLUNTEER ARMY OF TEXAS.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 5th inst., the volunteers for storming the city of Bejar, possessed by the troops of general Cos, entered the suburbs in two divisions, under the command of colonel Benjamin R. Milam. The first division, under his immediate command, aided by major R. C. Morris, and the second, under my command, aided by colonels Grant and Austin, and adjutant Brister.

The first division, consisting of the companies of captains York, Patton, Lewellyn, Crane, English, and Landrum, with two pieces, and fifteen artillerymen commanded by lieutenant-colonel Franks, took possession of the house of Don Antonio de la Garza. The second division, composed of the companies of captains Cook, Swisher, Edwards, Alley, Duncan, Peacock, Breece, and Placido Benavides, took possession of the house of Berrimendi. The last division was exposed for a short time to a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the whole of the enemy's line of fortification, until the guns of the first division opened their fire, when the enemy's attention was directed to both divisions. At 7 o'clock, a heavy cannonading from the town was seconded by a well directed fire from the Alamo, which for a time prevented the possibility of covering our lines, or effecting a safe communication between the two divisions. In consequence of the twelve pounder having been dismounted, and the want of proper cover for the other gun, little execution was done by our artillery, during the day. We were, therefore, reduced to a close and well directed fire from our rifles, which, notwithstanding the advantageous position of the enemy, obliged them to slacken their fire, and several times to abandon their artillery, within the range of our shot. Our loss during this day was one private killed, one colonel and one first lieutenant severely wounded; one colonel slightly, three privates dangerously, six severely, and three slightly. During the whole of the night, the two divisions were occupied in strengthening their positions, opening trenches, and effecting a safe communication, although exposed to a heavy cross-fire from the enemy, which slackened towards morning. I may remark that the want of proper tools rendered this undertaking doubly arduous. At daylight of the 6th, the enemy were observed to have occupied the tops of the houses in our front, where, under the cover of breastworks, they opened through loop holes, a very brisk fire of small arms on our whole line, followed by a steady cannonading from the town, in front, and the Alamo on the left flank; with few interruptions during the day. A detachment of captain Crane's company, under lieutenant W. McDonald, followed by others, gallantly possessed themselves, under a severe fire, of the house to the right, and in advance of the first division, which considerably extended our line; while the rest of the army was occupied in returning the enemy's fire and strengthening our trenches, which enabled our artillery to do some execution, and complete a safe communication from right to left.

Our loss this day amounted to three privates severely wounded, and two slightly. During the night the fire from the enemy was inconsiderable, and our people were occupied in making and filling sand bags, and otherwise strengthening our lines. At day light on the 7th, it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night previous, opened a trench on the Alamo side of the river, and on the left flank, as well as strengthening their battery on the cross street leading to the Alamo. From the first they opened a brisk fire of small arms; from the last a heavy cannonade, as well as small arms, which was kept up until eleven o'clock, when they were silenced by our superior fire. About twelve o'clock, Henry Carns, of captain York's company, exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, gallantly advanced to a house in front of the first division, and with a crow bar forced an entrance, into which the whole of the company immediately followed him, and made a secure lodgment. In the evening, the enemy renewed a heavy fire from all the positions which could bear upon us; and at half-past three o'clock, as our gallant commander, colonel Milam, was passing into the yard of my position, he received a rifle shot in the head, which caused his instant death; an irreparable loss at so critical a moment. Our casualties, otherwise, during this day, were only two privates slightly wounded.

At a meeting of officers held at seven o'clock, I was invested with the chief command; and major Morris, as my second, at ten o'clock, P. M. Captains Llewellyn, English, Crane, and Landrum, with their respective companies, forced their way into, and took possession of the house of Don J. Antonio Navarro, an advanced and important position close to the square. The fire of the enemy interrupted and slack during the whole night, and the weather exceedingly cold and wet.

The morning of the 8th continued cold and wet, and but little firing on either side. At nine o'clock the same companies who took possession of Don J. Antonio Navarro's house, aided by a detachment of the Grays, advanced, and occupied the Zambrano row, leading to the square, without any accident. The brave conduct, on this occasion, of William Graham, of Cook's company of Grays, merits mention. A heavy fire of artillery and small arms was opened on this position by the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground; and, after suffering a severe loss in officers and men, were obliged to retire from room to room, until at last they evacuated the whole house. During this time our men were reinforced by a detachment from York's company, under command of lieutenant Gill.

The cannonading from the camp was exceedingly heavy from all quarters during the day, but did no essential damage.

Our loss consisted of one captain seriously wounded, and two privates severely. At 7 o'clock, P. M. the party in Zambrano's Row were reinforced by captains Swisher, Alley, Edwards, and Duncan, and their respective companies.

This evening we had undoubted information of the arrival of a strong reinforcement to the enemy, under colonel Ugartechea. At half past ten o'clock, P. M. captains Cook and Patton, with the company of New Orlean's Grays, and a company of Brazoria volunteers, forced their way into the priest's house in the square, although exposed to the fire of a battery of three guns, and a large body of musketeers.

Before this, however, the division was reinforced from the reserve, by captains Cheshire, Lewis, and Sutherland, with their companies.

Immediately after we got possession of the priest's house, the enemy opened a furious cannonade from all their batteries, accompanied by incessant volleys of small arms against every house in our possession, and every part of our lines, which continued unceasingly until half past six o'clock, A. M. of the 9th, when they sent a flag of truce, with an intimation that they desired to capitulate. Commissioners were immediately named by both parties; and herewith I accompany you a copy of the terms agreed upon.

Our loss in this night attack, consisted of one man only, (Belden, of the Grays,) dangerously wounded, while in the act of spiking a cannon.

To attempt to give you a faint idea of the intrepid conduct of the gallant citizens who formed the division under my command, during the whole period of the attack, would be a task of no common nature, and far above the power of my pen. All behaved with the bravery peculiar to freemen, and with a decision becoming the sacred cause of liberty.

To signalize every individual act of gallantry, where no individual was found wanting to himself or to his country, would be a useless and endless effort. Every man has merited my warmest approbation, and deserves his country's gratitude.

The memory of colonel B. R. Milam, the leader of this daring and successful attack, deserves to be cherished by every patriotic bosom in Texas.

I feel indebted to the able assistance of colonel Grant, (severely wounded the first day,) colonel Austin, majors Morris and Moore, adjutant Bristow, lieutenant colonel Franks of the artillery, and every captain (names already given) who entered with either division, from the morning of the 5th, until the day of capitulation.

Doctors Levy and Pollard also deserve my warmest praise, from their unremitted attention and assiduity.

Dr. Cameron's conduct during the siege and treaty of capitulation, merits particular mention: the guides, Messrs. Erastus Smith, Norwich, Arnold, and John W. Smith, performed important service; and I cannot conclude without expressing my thanks to the reserve under your command, for such assistance as could be afforded me during our most critical movements.

The period put to our present war by the fall of San Antonio de Bejar, will, I trust, be attended with all the happy results to Texas, which her warmest friends could desire.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) F. W. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Commanding.

A true copy of the original,
WM. T. AUSTIN,
Aid-de-camp.

CAPITULATION,

Entered into by general Martin Perfecto de Cos, of the Permanent troops, and general Edward Burleson, of the Colonial troops of Texas.

Being desirous of preventing the further effusion of blood, and the ravages of civil war, have agreed on the following stipulations:

1st. That general Cos and his officers retire with their arms and private property, into the interior of the republic, under parole of honor; that they will not in any way oppose the re-establishment of the federal Constitution of 1824.

2d. That the one hundred infantry lately arrived with the convicts, the remnant of the battalion of Morelos, and the cavalry, retire with the general: taking their arms and ten rounds of cartridges for their muskets.

3d. That the general take the convicts brought in by colonel Ugartechea, beyond the Rio Grande.

4th. That it is discretionary with the troops to follow their general, remain, or go to such point as they may deem proper: but in case they should all or any of them separate, they are to have their arms, &c.

5th. That all the public property, money, arms and munitions of war, be inventoried and delivered to general Burleson.

6th. That all private property be restored to its proper owners.

7th. That three officers of each army be appointed to make out the inventory, and see that the terms of the capitulation be carried into effect.

8th. That three officers on the part of general Cos remain for the purpose of delivering over the said property, stores, &c.

9th. That general Cos with his force, for the present, occupy the Alamo; and general Burleson, with his force, occupy the town of Bejar; and that the soldiers of neither party pass to the other, armed.

10th. General Cos shall, within six days from the date hereof, remove his force from the garrison he now occupies.

11th. In addition to the arms before mentioned, general Cos shall be permitted to take with his force, a four-pounder, and ten rounds of powder and ball.

12th. The officers appointed to make the inventory and delivery of the stores, &c. shall enter upon the duties to which they have been appointed, forthwith.

13th. The citizens shall be protected in their persons and property.

14th. General Burleson will furnish general Cos with such provisions as can be obtained, necessary for his troops to the Rio Grande, at the ordinary price of the country.

15th. The sick and wounded of general Cos's army, together with a surgeon and attendants, are permitted to remain.

16th. No person, either citizen or soldier, to be molested on account of his political opinions hitherto expressed.

17th. That duplicates of this capitulation be made out in Castilian and English, and signed by the commissioners appointed, and ratified by the commanders of both armies.

18th. The prisoners of both armies, up to this day, shall be put at liberty.

The commissioners, José Juan Sanchez,

adjutant inspector; Don Ramon Musquiz, and lieutenant Francisco Rada, and interpreter, Don Miguel Arciniega; appointed by the commandant and inspector, general Martin Perfecto de Cos, in connection with colonel F. W. Johnston, major R. C. Morris, and captain J. G. Swisher, and interpreter, John Cameron; appointed on the part of general Edward Burleson: after a long and serious discussion, adopted the eighteen preceding articles, reserving their ratification by the generals of both armies.

In virtue of which, we have signed this instrument in the city of Bejar, on the 11th of December, 1835.

Signed,

JOSÉ JUAN SANCHEZ,
RAMON MUSQUIZ,
J. FRANCISCO DE RADA,
MIGUEL ARCINIEGA,
Interpreter.

F. W. JOHNSON,
ROBERT C. MORRIS,
JAMES G. SWISHER,
JOHN CAMERON,
Interpreter.

I consent to, and will observe the above articles:

(Signed,)
MARTIN PERFECTO DE COS,

Ratified and approved:

(Signed,)
EDWARD BURLESON,
Commander-in-chief of the Volunteer Army.

A true copy.

EDWARD BURLESON,
Commander-in-chief.

COUNCIL HALL, SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, DECEMBER 18, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Barrett,

Resolved, That the General Council feel that no better or more suitable report can be made to the people of Texas, and to the world, of the brilliant storming and taking of Bejar, than that contained in the returns of the brave officers who have communicated their achievements to the Provisional Government; and that the same be given to the printer for publication, and that five hundred copies, in hand-bill form, be printed as soon as possible.

JAMES W. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council.

JOHN J. LINN,
DANIEL PARKER,
D. C. BARRETT,
ALEXANDER THOMPSON,
JOHN McMULLEN,
C. WEST,
J. D. CLEMENTS,
ASA MITCHELL,
WYATT HANKS,
W. P. HARRIS,
R. R. ROYALL,
JAMES KERR,
WILLIAM MENIFEE,
JAMES POWERS,
HENRY MILLARD.

E. M. PEASE,
Secretary to General Council.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the post-office law recently passed by the General Council of Texas, now in session, has made it discretional with the post master-general whether to cause a mail to be carried to each municipality or not; and believing that, at this momentous crisis in the affairs of our country, all are alike interested in having facilities of communication established throughout the country, I will therefore receive sealed proposals at my office in San Felipe de Austin, until the 15th day of February next, for carrying the Texas mail on the following routes, viz.:

No. 7. From Jefferson, by Chambersburg and Zavala, to San Augustin, 122 miles, once in two weeks.

To leave Jefferson on Thursday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at San Augustin the following Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

To leave San Augustin on Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Jefferson on Tuesday following, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 8. From Whiteside's, by Tenoxtitlan and New Nashville to Viesca, eighty-five miles, once in two weeks.

To leave Viesca on Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Whiteside's the next Sunday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 9. From San Felipe, by Mercer's and Texana to Victoria, one hundred miles, once in two weeks.

To leave San Felipe every other Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Victoria the next Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

To leave Victoria every other Thursday, at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrive at San Felipe the next Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 10. From Victoria, by Goliad and Refugio, to San Patricio, one hundred miles, once in two weeks.

To leave Victoria every other Thursday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at San Patricio the next Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

To leave San Patricio every other Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Victoria the next Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 11. From San Felipe, by Phillips's and Cook's Island, to Matagorda, ninety miles, weekly.

To leave San Felipe every Sunday at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Matagorda every Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

To leave Matagorda every Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at San Felipe the next Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 12. From San Felipe by Wade's, Gotier's, Eblin's, and Burleson's, to Mina, ninety miles, once in two weeks.

To leave San Felipe every other Monday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Mina the next Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

To leave Mina every other Thursday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at San Felipe the next Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 13. From San Felipe by Beason's and Daniel's, to Gonzales, ninety miles, once in two weeks.

To leave San Felipe every other Monday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Gonzales the next Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

To leave Gonzales on Thursday the day after the arrival of the mail from San Felipe, and arrive at the latter place next Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 14. From Gonzales, by Sandie's and [illegible] to Bejar, seventy-six miles, once in two weeks.

To leave Gonzales every other Thursday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Bejar the next Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

To leave Bejar every other Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Gonzales the next Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

No. 15. From Bejar to Goliad, ninety miles, once in two weeks.

To leave Bejar every other Sunday at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Goliad the next Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

To leave Goliad every other Friday next following the arrival of the mail from Bejar, and arrive at the latter place the next Sunday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

NOTE.—It is requested that the bidders will be at the General Post Office in person, or by some authorized agent, on the 16th day of February next, for the purpose of entering into bond with approved security, for the faithful performance of their contracts. As it is not improbable that there may be some difference between the actual distances and those stated in the foregoing advertisement, it is expected that bidders will inform themselves, and act accordingly. By the Post Office law, it will be seen, that the Postmaster General has a right to make such changes and alterations on any mail route under contract, as he may think necessary; and if by such change the distance is increased or lessened, a corresponding change will be made in the contractor's pay.

JOHN R. JONES,
Postmaster General.

San Felipe de Austin, December 26, 1835.

SALE OF LOTS

In the town of Washington.

A PUBLIC auction will take place on the 8th of January next, at Washington, for the sale of a number of lots situated in that place. The lots will be struck off to the highest bidder.

From the known healthiness of the situation, the facilities afforded for building by the near neighborhood of timber, &c. and the strong probability, if not certainty, that Washington will be the future capital of Texas, the lots in that town offer great inducements to purchasers.

J. W. HALL.

dec 26 3t

AT the instance, and under the command of P. W. Grayson, aid-de-camp to general Burleson, of the Volunteer Army of Texas, before Bexar, I hereby acknowledge that a communication addressed by me to him in camp, on the third day of the assault on the town, conveying reflections on his conduct, was an unjust and wanton attack upon his feelings and character, for which I humbly ask his pardon.

L. B. FRANKS,
Colonel of Artillery.

Attest,
JAMES CHESHIRE,
CHARLES B. STEWART.

dec 26 1t

I HAVE appointed my brother-in-law, James F. Perry, my sole general agent to attend to all my business during my absence from Texas. S. F. AUSTIN.

dec 26 tf